

III. REMARKS

Status of the Claims

Independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43, and 63 are amended. Dependent claims 2, 4, 5, 7, 12-14, 16, 18,19, 21, 26-28, 30, 32,33, 35, 40-42, 47, 49,50, 52, and 56-58 are also amended. Claims 1, 2, 4-10, 12-16, 18-24, 26-30, 32-38, 40-43, 45-47, 49-58, and 61-63 are presented for further consideration.

Applicant has amended the claims to clarify the novel features of the invention for which protection is sought in this application. Support for the amendments to the claims can be found in the specification, as filed in paragraphs 36,37, and 40 with reference to figures 3, 4, and 6. These amendments are submitted after final rejection in order to place the claims in condition for allowance or in the alternative to place the claims in better condition for appeal. Applicant submits that such amendments are properly entered under 37USC1.116 and accordingly, Examiner is requested to enter these amendments.

Applicant has considered the Examiner's comments set forth in the Office Action mailed July 9, 2008 and responds in detail below. Reconsideration of the application is respectfully requested in view of the amendments and the following remarks.

The Office Action

Claims 1, 9, 12, 14,15, 23, 26, 28,29, 37, 40, 42,43. 46, 54, 56, 58, and 61-63, stand rejected under 35USC103(a) based on the combined teaching of the cited reference Meppelink et al, U.S. Patent No. 5,542,063 and Sullivan, U.S. Patent No. 5,737,557 and further in view of Brendle. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the rejection in view of the above amendments and the following remarks. This rejection is traversed on the following grounds:

The combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan in view of Brendle does not render the above listed claims obvious because it fails to teach or otherwise suggest each and every limitation of the claims. It is well settled that in order to establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, without reference to the disclosure of this application. (MPEP Section 2142) ***In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria."**

Claim 1 includes the following language:

"determining a view chain data structure comprising at least three entries, each of said entries comprising an application identifier and a view identifier, a view identified by said view identifier being associated with an application identified by said application identifier;

passing said view chain data structure to a view router from a first application;

launching a first view based on a first entry in said view chain data structure automatically by said view router;

checking whether unprocessed entries remain in said view chain data structure;

launching a second view based on a second entry in said view chain data structure automatically by said view router when unprocessed entries remain in said view chain; and

**continuing said first application when no unprocessed entries
remain in said view chain data structure."**

All of the independent claims, namely claims 1, 15, 29, 43, and 63 of this application, as amended, have equivalent limitations.

The combined teaching of Meppelink and Sullivan in view of Brendle fails to disclose or suggest these features.

Meppelink discloses an input device emulator that comprises an interpreter for a windowed environment. The interpreter reads and executes commands from a file. The interpreter commands correspond to a variety of user interface control device actions and relate to the manipulation of the windowed environment and the entry of text via a keyboard. The interpreter simulates an actual user for mass-testing purposes.

Meppelink also discloses that the windowed environment comprises an application program that communicates with a window server program. The window server program constructs window user interface elements and represents information obtained from the application program in these window user interface elements. The window server controls the display using lower level user interface display instructions. Normally, input from a user, via an I/O device, is processed in the window server program to map the user input, for example, mouse clicking at specified locations on the display, to user interface events raised to the application program, such as the selection of a menu item. However, in Meppelink, in order to support mass-testing of user interfaces, an input device emulator is coupled to the window server to simulate user actions. The user actions are read from a test script. The benefit of placing a user interface emulator between the stream modules and the window server is that, whether a user interface action indication originates from an actual user or from an emulator script, may be hidden from the window server. Thus software testing may be made

more easy. Meppelink, therefore, fails to disclose determination of a view chain data structure containing at least three entries in which each entry includes an application identifier and a view identifier.

Sullivan discloses a windowed environment where a number of collective actions may be associated with the files contained in a software suite. A software suite is a file and program folder displayed to the user as an icon that may be expanded to a window by user selection (Sullivan, column 5, lines 58 — 60). It comprises files from different file system directories. Each software suite has associated with it a storage element in which is stored contextual information for defining the appearance and behavior of the software suite window. A spot interface is designed to float on top of the desktop and all open windows.

The placement of the mouse pointer symbol over the spot interface results in a display of a circular visual element that encircles the spot interface. The circular visual element, consists of a collar divided into four quadrants, each of which correspond to a secondary user interface. The selection of a quadrant in the collar results in the display of a secondary user interface that comprises a number of icons used to start an application or to open a file. Therefore, Sullivan discloses only that a program or a file may be started or opened by clicking a mouse button while the mouse cursor is over the corresponding icon. The Examiner acknowledges in the office action that Meppelink fails to disclose **"launching at least one first view based on said view route and continuing said first application when at least part of said view chain has been processed."** To remedy this deficiency, the Examiner refers to Sullivan at column 5, lines 24-25, which states as follows:

"Selection of the FINANCIAL access button from the interface 32 launches a FINANCIAL software suite."

A response to a user activated input is not the same as launching a first view based on an established view chain structure. The disclosure of Sullivan therefore fails to disclose or suggest the deficient element to which the Examiner has referred. As stated above, Meppelink has more deficiencies than indicated by the Examiner and the cited reference Sullivan also fails to disclose or suggest a determination of a view chain data structure as required by the independent claims of this application. It is noted by Applicant that later in the office action, the Examiner acknowledges this deficiency and cites the disclosure of Brendle as disclosing this feature.

Brendle discloses a method and apparatus for displaying views in computer windows. The method in Brendle deals with the problem of retaining data entered on a view, such as an HTML form displayed on a browser, when the user needs to temporarily navigate to a different view. The user may choose the new view by clicking on a hyperlink, by the entry of an address for a new view or by the pressing of the browser "back" button. In Brendle a user interface module in the browser computer maintains information on the view status of the user's present view. If the view contains entered or modified data, the display module provides the user with a set of options to deal with the unsaved modified data on the view, upon the need to navigate to a new view. The user may be offered the option of abandoning the unsaved data in which case the new view is displayed in the window of the previous view. The user may be offered the option of saving the unsaved data and the displaying of the new view in the same window as the previous view. The user may be offered the option of saving the unsaved data and opening the new view in a new separate window. Brendle fails to disclose the idea of forming and processing a view route comprising several views.

The Applicant respectfully submits that the combined teaching of Meppelink, Sullivan and Brendle fail disclose or suggest the combination of features described in the independent claims of this application as amended.

As the Examiner admits in the Office Action of 9 June 2008, Meppelink and Sullivan are silent on "determining a view chain comprising at least two entries, each said entry comprising an application identifier and a view identifier, a view identified by said view identifier being associated with an application identified by said application identifier". The applicant respectfully submits that Brendle fails to disclose determining a view chain data structure comprising at least three entries.

In Brendle the user interface module only maintains information on whether a current view form has been changed or not. Upon finding that the current form has been changed the user is merely provided with options regarding the navigation to a next view. The user may be offered the option of abandoning the unsaved data in which case the new view is displayed in the window of the previous view. The user may be offered the option of saving the unsaved data and the displaying of the new view in the same window as the previous view. The user may be offered the option of saving the unsaved data and opening the new view in a new separate window. Thus, Brendle clearly fails to disclose the forming of a view chain data structure comprising at least three entries to enable an application to navigate through at least three entries of views contained in identified applications to be navigated by a view router. Brendle merely discloses the treatment of the navigation from a form with unsaved data to a further page. In Brendle an actual view chain data structure is never determined, nor is a view chain data structure identified that enables the traversal of multiple views from multiple applications.

Further, Brendle fails to disclose a view chain data structure comprising at least three entries, each said entry comprising an application identifier and a view identifier, a view identified by said view identifier being associated with an application identified by said application identifier. Brendle does not suggest an entry comprising an application identifier and a view identifier, a view identified by said view identifier being associated with an application identified by said application identifier. In paragraph 33, Brendle merely mentions that a portal may contain links and buttons for navigating between

view and between applications. Nothing in Brendle suggests that view identifiers are associated with application identifiers, in other words, that there exists a need for nested identifiers.

Meppelink and Sullivan fail to disclose the features of checking whether unprocessed entries remain in said view chain data structure and launching a second view based on a second entry in said view chain data structure automatically by said view route when unprocessed entries remain in said view chain.

Meppelink fails to disclose the use of a view chain data structure that identifies at least three views to be launched as a chain sequence and the applications offering them. In Meppelink the applications and windows are merely identified using a sequence of simulated user interface actions such as simulated mouse movements and pressings of keys. In Meppelink, the sequence of simulated user interface actions merely specifies applications implicitly by way of mouse pointer location information, as appreciated by a person skilled in the art. Meppelink further fails to disclose that an entry in a view chain data structure specifies a view identifier in association with an application identifier.

Sullivan fails to disclose continuing said first application when no unprocessed entries remain in said view chain data structure. Sullivan fails to disclose such a view chain data structure and a need to continue an application when no unprocessed entries remain in the view chain data structure. In Sullivan windows are launched in response to input from a user, for example, the placement of a mouse pointer in one of the quadrants in a collar (Sullivan, column 5, rows 33-35) or the selection of one of the access buttons (Sullivan, column 40-42). Sullivan also fails to teach automatic launching of at least one view by a view router. Sullivan fails to disclose a view router. The passages cited by the Examiner in Sullivan fail to disclose anything that could be interpreted as a view router. Therefore, a person skilled in the art would not know how to apply Sullivan in Meppelink.

For all the foregoing reasons, it is respectfully submitted that the amended independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43 and 63 are patentable over Meppelink, Sullivan and Brendle. Since each of the independent claims of the present application are believed to be distinguished over the cited art, it is respectfully submitted that pending dependent claims which depend from independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43 and 63 are further distinguished over the cited art.

Claims 2, 4-8, 10,13,16, 18-22, 24,27,30, 32-36, 38, 41, 45, 47, 49-50, 51-53, 55, and 57 are rejected under 35USC103(a) based on the combined teaching of the references of Meppelink, Sullivan, and Brendle, and further in view of Barhs, U.S. Patent No. 7,181,686. This rejection is traversed on the following grounds:

The combined teaching of Meppelink, Sullivan, and Brendle, in view of Barhs does not render claims 2, 4-8, 10,13,16, 18-22, 24,27,30, 32-36, 38, 41, 45, 47, 49-50, 51-53, 55, and 57 obvious because it fails to teach or otherwise suggest each and every limitation of the claims. It is well settled that in order to establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination and the reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, without reference to the disclosure of this application. (MPEP Section 2142) ***In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 USPQ2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991). See MPEP § 2143 - § 2143.03 for decisions pertinent to each of these criteria."**

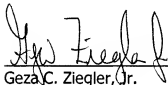
In particular the combined teaching fails to disclose or suggest the claimed features of independent claims 1, 15, 29, 43, and 63 as indicated above. These grounds apply equally to the rejected dependent claims, all of which, by dependency, have the limitations described in the independent claims.

Applicant respectfully submits that the claims now present in the application are clearly novel and patentable over the prior art of record, and are in proper form for allowance.

Accordingly, favorable reconsideration and allowance is respectfully requested. Should any unresolved issues remain, the Examiner is invited to call Applicants' attorney at the telephone number indicated below.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge payment for any fees associated with this communication or credit any over payment to Deposit Account No. 16-1350.

Respectfully submitted,



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